Num. 4011

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Friday, June 27, 1746.

From Wye's Letter, London, June 21.

YESTERDAY the Lords paſt the Bill for allowing further time for Perſons to qualify themſelves to take the Oaths.——Agreed to the Amendments of the Bill for the better regulating and collecting the Shares of Prize-money.——Read a ſecond time the Bill more effectually to prohibit and prevent Paſtors or Miniſters from officiating in Epiſcopal Meeting-houſes in Scotland without being duly qualified, &c. and committed it to a Committee of the whole Houſe on Tueſday next.

The Commons reſumed the adjourned Conſideration of the Report of the Amendments made to the Bill for regulating the Militia in England, and ſeveral Amendments were made by the Houſe, and ordered the ſaid Bill with the Amendments to be printed.

From the NATIONAL JOURNAL, June 21.

Frankfort June 8. O. S. Prince Lobkowitz who is not yet returned hither from Heidelberg, has ſent Orders to the Troops to continue their March for the Low Countries with the utmoſt Diligence, in conſequence of which 4000 Men are to paſs the Main at Ruſſelſheim Tomorrow. There are amongſt them a very fine Regiment of Huſſars intirely new clothed, and freſh mounted, which made a very fine Appearance. We are ſtill at a Loſs what to think of the general State of Affairs in Germany, ſince it is no longer clear that thoſe Unions ſubſiſt between Princes which were formerly thought indiſſoluble. The Court of Cologn, which heretofore intereſted itſelf in bringing over that of Bavaria to the Intereſt of their Imperial Majeſties, is ſaid not to have reliſhed the Propoſals that were lately made her on the Part of that of Munich, ſo readily as was expected; and on the other Hand, the Heat ſhewn by the Cardinal Prince of Liege about the Exceſſes committed by the Irregulars amongſt that Corps of Troops which General Grune conducted to the Army of the Allies, ſhews plainly enough that the old Spirit of Oppoſition is revived. We have not as yet heard, at leaſt with any Certainty, what Propoſitions Count Podewilles has made at Vienna, on the Part of the King his Maſter, but we are very well informed, that his Pruſſian Majeſty is ſet out for Sileſia, where he has a very powerful Army encamped; nor is it in the leaſt probable that he will reduce his Forces till the Czarina and the States General have acceded to the laſt Treaty, and have guarranty'd to him all the Dominions that were yielded by the Queen of Hungary; but it is not at preſent very apparent that thoſe Courts are diſpoſed to enter at this Time into ſuch Engagements; ſo that we daily expect to hear of the forming of ſome new Alliances, which, if they ſhould ſo far balance the diſagreeing Powers, as to prevent Hoſtilities from breaking out before next Winter, there are yet Hopes that a general Peace may take Place. But if the Emiſſaries of France, who are every-where buſy in blowing the Coals, would again light up the Flames of War, either in the Empire, or in the North, it might be feared they would ſpread farther than ever.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 24.

In the ſeveral Conferences held between Count Waſſenaer and M. Gilles, with M. d'Argenſon and other Miniſters of the Court of Verſailles, the former have preſſed very hard that the Court of France would declare on what Condition ſhe was deſirous to treat of Peace, that the States General might be thereby enabled to come at the Sentiments of the Courts of Vienna and London upon thoſe Terms. The French Miniſters for a long time declined to make the firſt Advances, ſtrongly depending that the Rebellion would meet with the deſired Succeſs, and that his Britannick Majeſty himſelf would ſoon be obliged to propoſe the giving up of Cape Breton, and ſue for the Friendſhip of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in order to put a Stop to the War in his own Country; and on the other Hand, that the Neutrality which at preſent cannot be obtained by Friendſhip from the Republick, will infallibly be offered by the States General, as ſoon as his Majeſty ſhall have taken Antwerp, Mons, &c. But the Court of France finding that the Defeat of the Rebels has taken off all Hopes in reſpect of Cape Breton, and that neither the taking of Antwerp, nor Weakneſs of the allied Army does ſtagger the Reſolution of the Republick, ſo as to cauſe them embrace a Neutrality, M. d'Argenſon, by Way of Converſation, ſaid to M. Waſſenaer, 'What 'think you, Sir, of all this? They muſt needs be very 'obſtinate in Holland; do you not ſee the Danger that 'threatens your Country? The Way at preſent is open 'for us to purſue the Enemy through every Territory you 'ſhall permit it to paſs. I wiſh that may not be the Caſe, 'but if it ſhould ſo happen, take it to yourſelves, impute 'it not to us, for it is juſtifiable in his Majeſty to follow 'his Enemy whereſoever they ſhall retreat to, provided it 'be not in a neutral Country.' To all which C. Waſſenaer anſwer'd, 'That his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was 'too well convinced of the pacific Diſpoſition of the Republick, and how deſirous the States General are to ſee 'Peace reſtored in Europe, to kindle the Fire of War in 'their own Dominions. That there was nothing to be 'done for the States to manifeſt their Zeal, but to point 'out the Method of bringing it about, in which Caſe 'France would ſoon ſee its Effects.' What Means? replied M. d'Argenſon. 'You know, Sir, and I have 'always had the Honour to tell you, that ſo long as 'France forbears to make known on what Conditions

'a Treaty of Peace may be commenced, the Hands 'of the Republick will continue tied.' 'Well then, 'Sir, to be plain with you, I have his moſt Chriſtian Ma'jeſty's Orders, that he, by way of Preliminary, inſiſts on 'the Reſtitution of Cape Breton from England, and the 'giving up of Luxemburg, with its Territories, by the 'Court of Vienna; and when thoſe Courts have explain'ed themſelves with reſpect to thoſe two Articles, his 'Majeſty will make known his further Demands on their 'High Mightineſſes.'

LONDON, *June* 21.

Letters from the Hague intimate, that M. Van Hoey will be ſpeedily recalled from the French Court, and that M. Halkoen will be ſent to reſide at Verſailles with the Character of Ambaſſador from their High Mightineſſes.

They likewiſe add, that the States have rejected a ſecond time the Propoſals of France, and have declared, they cannot propoſe to their Allies any Ceſſions, whatever, without offering at the ſame time proper Equivalents.

The Imperial Troops which are repairing to the Low Countries, have Orders to continue their March along the Right Side of the River till they come to Zanten, and then to croſs in their way to Brabant.

On Monday next the Trial of Admiral Matthews begins again at Deptford.

From the St. James's Evening Poſt, June 21.

LONDON, *June* 21.

Yeſterday in the Afternoon arrived an Expreſs from Plymouth, with Advice, that on the 18th Inſtant came in there a Cutter from Admiral Martin, by whom we have Advice, that the French and Spaniſh Squadrons, who have lain ſo long at Rochfort, have actually put to Sea, which conſiſts of above 200 Sail; and that moſt of the Tranſports are large, full manned, and carry from 20 to 30 Guns: So that we are from hence to be perſwaded, that it is the moſt formidable that has put to Sea for many Years.

The ſame Advices ſay, that there are now 12 Men of War fitting at Breſt.

Letters of the freſheſt Date from Paris obſerve, that their Actions which had riſen conſiderable on the King's leaving the Army, which was looked upon as an Event favourable to Peace, have fallen again, upon recalling M. Puiſieux from the Hague, and on the Appearance of M. d'Argenſon's Letter.

Letters from Paris inform us, That the Pretender's Son is arrived at Dunkirk from Scotland, and that his Brother is gone to meet him, in order to condole with him upon his Diſappointment.

All our Advices agree, that the King of Great Britain has rejected the Propoſals of Accommodation made him, which is attributed chiefly to the Reſentment ſhewn in the Council at the Letters wrote by M. d' Argenſon and M. Van Hoey, in favour of the Pretender and his Adherents, than which nothing can be more wild and romantick, it may be ſaid more infamous.

We have an Account of the Arrival of about 100 Priſoners of War, releas'd and ſent Home by John De la Roche, Eſq; Merchant, and Captain of the Port of Havre de Grace; and we are credibly informed, that by a private Exchange of Priſoners ſince the Beginning of the Rupture with France, near 700 Britiſh Subjects have been releaſed in divers Sea Ports in that Kingdom, and ſent to England by that worthy Gentleman, who ſpares neither his Trouble, Credit, nor Purſe, to ſuccour and releaſe poor Captives: And as all Sea-faring Men are bound to pray for him, ſo theſe of them who have felt the pleaſing Effects of his Humanity and publick-ſpirited Generoſity, take this Method, in behalf of themſelves, their Families, and Friends, to publiſh to Mankind their due Sentiments of Gratitude; it being next to impoſſible, if their Confinement had been continued until it came to be their Turn to be releaſed by a general Exchange, many of them muſt have periſhed in their miſerable Captivity, as Multitudes on both Sides have already done.—— We are alſo aſſured, that by the Interpoſition of this charitable good Gentleman, and in Conſideration of the Pleaſure he takes to releaſe the Diſtreſſed, a Preference in Exchange has already been granted to more than 600 French Priſoners of War in Great Britain and Ireland.

All our Letters from different Parts of England agree that there has not been a more plentiful Seaſon in the Memory of Man.

We hear that the two Regiments now lying at Carliſle, and the Neighbouring Towns, are ordered to march for Eſſex, in order to their Embarkation; and their Places are to be ſupplied by the Forces which are coming from Scotland.

Yeſterday Part of the Prince of Heſſe's Baggage and Sir John Ligonier's, were put on board two Graveſend Boats at the Tower, in order to be embark'd on board a Tranſportt lying at Graveſend, going with Stores for Flanders.

The ſame Day the Equipage of Sir John Ligonier, conſiſting of a Landau and Six, and near twenty Horſemen, went through the City for Graveſend, where they are to embark.

It is ſaid, that 15 Men will be draughted out of each Company of the Three Regiments of Foot Guards, in order to go to Flanders.

And that two Regiments of Foot which now ly in the Weſt of England, have Orders to embark for the ſame Place.

Lancaſter, June 15. Whereas a Paragraph was inſerted in this Paper of the 5th inſtant, dated from Lancaſter the 27th Day of May laſt, purporting, That a Plague Fever, brought there by the Rebels, was far from being extinguiſhed, and that ſeveral Perſons died thereof: Theſe are therefore to certify, That the Town's People and Priſoners in the Caſtle, are quite free from any ſuch Fever, and that they are in as good a State of Health as they have been at any Time for ſeveral Years paſt.

As Witneſs our Hands,

M. Drinkell, M. D.
Preſton Chriſtopherſon, A. M. Fellow of Pembroke-Hall, in Cambridge and Phyſician in Lancaſter.
James Rigmaiden,
Tho. and Will. Butterfield. } Apothecaries.
Roger Featherſtone.
Edward Style, Jailor.

The Dolphin Privateer, Capt. Johnſon, has taken a French Sloop and carried her into Jamaica.

The Stanton Frigate, from Jamaica for North Carolina, is taken by the Spaniards and carried into the Havannah.

From the London Evening Poſt, June 21.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated April 24.

Laſt Week arrived here a Spaniſh Prize Sloop, ſent in by the Trembleur, Capt. Brown, which he took in Conſort with the Sloop Bumber, Capt Beeſley, off Montſerrat, near Aruba, from the Spaniſh St. Domingo to Curacoa, commanded by Thomas Pedro, having on board 4753 Pieces of Eight, a Piece of Silver in Bullion Weight about ſeven Pounds and a half; the other Part of her Cargo is Mahogony Plank, eight Bales of Tobacco, 122 Piece of Tortoiſeſhells, 1090 Hides, &c. Capt. Brown, in Company with Capt. Beeſley, took the 17th of February, a large Schooner from Martinico to Bourdeaux, having on board 200 Hogſheads of Sugar and 40 Casks of Coffee, &c. which arrived here ſafe laſt Monday.

Vienna, June 11. The Court ſeems to look upon the Memorial of the Marquis de Caſtellane, the French Miniſter at Conſtantinople, which has been publiſhed here with Remarks, by the ſharp Pen of Baron B——n, as a very extraordinary and uſeful Diſcovery. In the firſt Place, it ſhews the cloſe Connection between the Porte and France, and the Grounds of it. We next perceive, that France has left no Stone unturn'd to engage the Turks to break with us, and does not yet ſeem to deſpair of it; and laſtly, it points out the Sentiments France has with reſpect to the Treaty of Dreſden. But we obſerve, that a certain Prince is very tenderly treated in thoſe Remarks, which, without doubt, is very prudent; bold and enterprizing, ſilent and ſucceſsful as he has hitherto been, it is not ſafe by any Gooſe-quill Shafts to provoke him. The late Orders for filling the Pruſſian Magazine on our Frontiers has ſomewhat perplexed, and actually much diſtreſſed us, by raiſing the Price of Corn and Bread. A few Days ago the Mob roſe, ſurrounded a Baker's Houſe, broke all his Windows, and would have pulled it down, if her Imperial Majeſty had not chanced at that Inſtant to come by, who being informed of the Tumult, and its Cauſe, promiſed the People Redreſs, and ſo prevailed on the Populace to ſepatate immediately, and ſince then we have had no more Diſturbances. The Fortifications of this City, on the Plan of Count Kevenhuller, are almoſt compleated. The Empreſs, willing to give the Hungarians the Satisfaction of enjoying her Preſence frequently, hath ſent three Engineers and Architects to Presbourg, in order to lay out the Plan of a fine Palace, which ſhe is reſolved to build in that City.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 25.

Tho' we ſtill believe it was owing to ſome private Declaration of the King of Pruſſia to the French Court, that our Dominions were not invaded after the taking of Antwerp, yet we are far from being ſatisfied that his Pruſſian Majeſty will contribute any thing towards reducing the Power of France to the deſired Limits. That Monarch, doubtleſs, has it in his Power to throw ſo much Weight into the Scale of the Allies, as would effectuate this great Work, which has been the conſtant Object of all the Struggles of the Maritime Powers and the Houſe of Auſtria for now almoſt 60 Years. Nothing would be wanting that could be granted on the Part of theſe Allies, to engage him heartily in this Enterprize; but another Senſe of his own Intereſt, than is uſually made for him, and the glorious Situation of being a Kind of Arbiter among ſo many contending Powers, prevents him, perhaps contrary to his natural Inclinations, from becoming a Party in this Quarrel.

His Pruſſian Majeſty is already ſo conſiderable amongſt the firſt Sovereigns of Chriſtendom, that he cannot but look with Jealouſy upon thoſe few Princes who are more powerful than himſelf: But the greateſt of theſe he had rather behold at a Diſtance than near him, and in any other Part of Europe than in the Empire of Germany. Now which would be the Power aggrandized upon the Humiliation of France, is eaſy to diſcover, and it is no leſs eaſy to perceive, that this Power is the laſt which the Court of Berlin would wiſh to ſee more conſiderable.

Theſe Reflections, we here believe, will furniſh the moſt natural Interpretation of this Monarch's Conduct, which we have accuſtomed ourſelves to think altogether myſterious: And from hence we conclude, that tho' we may depend on him at any Time to ſave this Republick from immediate Ruin, we have little Room to hope his Aſſiſtance in procuring Triumphs to either us or our Allies.

LONDON, *June 21.*

The Art of *beſieging* Towns, in the Hands of the *French*, is arrived at ſuch Perfection, that it is diſgraceful for a General to *miſtake three or four Days* in the Time that a Place will hold out after he ſets down before it. Upon this Principle our *Political Arithmeticians* have been computing whether, IF all the Reinforcements expected in the Allied Army *arrive at the Times fix'd*, and IF Marſhal *Bathiani* marches then immediately to *attack the Enemy*, and IF, in fine, he *gains a Victory*, it will not, after all, be too late to ſave *the laſt Town* that can remain to the Empreſs on this Side the *Maeſe*? ——We hear that the *Solution* is not very ſatisfactory—and yet, we muſt have our t'other *F——n Frolick*.

This Morning Sir John Ligonier, Knight of the Hon. Order of the Bath, ſet out from his Houſe in North-Audley-ſtreet for Harwich to embark for Holland, on his way to Flanders, in order to take upon him the Command of the Britiſh Forces there.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor will be created an Earl of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Earl of Wimple, in the County of Cambridge.

Thurſday Morning died at his Seat at Wimbleton, the Hon. John Spencer, Eſq; Brother to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Member of Parliament for Woodſtock, and Ranger of the Great and Little Park at Windſor. He married the Daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl Granville, by whom he has left Iſſue one Son. The Patent of Ranger of the Great and Little Park at Windſor, by his Death, reverts to the Crown; and Marlborough-Houſe at St. James's deſcends to the Marquis of Blandford, eldeſt Son of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, purſuant to the Will of the late Dutcheſs of Marlborough.

On Monday Morning next, the twelve Judges will

meet at Serjeant's-Inn, in Fleet-ſtreet, from whence they will go in Proceſſion to the Court-Houſe at St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark, and there open their Commiſſion for trying a great Number of the Rebel Priſoners; after which they will give their Charge to the Grand Jury, and ſit three at a Time alternately, till all the Trials are finiſhed, which are expected to hold for ſeveral Days.

The Priſoners who are on board the Ships at the Gallions, have the Liberty to walk, ten at a Time on the Deck, for the Benefit of the Air.

The Fortune, Weſton, from Newcaſtle to Gibraltar, is loſt off the Orkneys.

Bank Stock 126 3 qrs. India Stock 175 3 qrs. South Sea Stock 99 1 qr.

EDINBURGH, *June* 27.

On Wedneſday laſt, betwixt Twelve and One o'clock, a Standard, ſaid to be Keppoch's, brought lately to this Place from the North, and lodged in a private Houſe in the Lawn-market, was carried down in Proceſſion from thence by John Dalgleiſh the Hangman, eſcorted by four Companies of Colonel Lees's Regiment, to the Croſs, where a large Bonfire was prepared, and in Preſence of the Honourable Sheriffs of Edinburgh, (who marched from the Parliament-houſe to the Croſs, preceded by the Heralds in their Robes, and Trumpeters, and followed by the Conſtables, with a proper Guard of the City Companies,) the Ceremony of burning the Colours by the Hands of the common Hangman was performed, Trumpets ſounding, and Populace huzzaing.

We have no material Advices from the North this Poſt; only that his Royal Highneſs the Duke is ſtill at Fort Auguſtus, and that Lord Loudon has returned to Inverneſs, with a Party of his Men, who eſcorted 7 or 8 Loads of Arms found in Badenoch to that Place, and that the main Body of his Command remain there.

'Tis alſo ſaid, his Royal Highneſs is to ſtay at Fort Auguſtus a Week longer, in order to clear the Country entirely of Rebels, and to ſettle Affairs on a ſure Footing, before he leave the North.

From Perth, that the Detachment ſent to Balquhidder in queſt of Glengyle, have not returned from that Expedition as yet.

We hear a ſmall French Cutter, carrying 8 Swivel Guns, was ſeen about ten Days ago on the North-weſt Coaſt, ſtanding in for Lochbroom or Aſſint; but as the Britiſh Men of War are lying off the Iſlands of Lewis and Mull, 'tis thought ſhe has faln into their Hands.

Yeſterday there was Sermon in all the Churches of this City Forenoon and Afternoon, and the Day was religiouſly obſerved throughout.

Yeſterday Forenoon 4 Troops of Hamilton's and Naizon's Dragoons came in to this Place from the Eaſt Country, on their Way to Stirling.

This Day, the 20th Day of the Moon, it is high Water at Leith, Forenoon, at 5 o'clock, 6 M. Afternoon, at 5, 30 M. Saturday, Forenoon, at 5, 54 M. Afternoon, at 6, 18 M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

¶¶¶ On Tueſday next, being the Firſt Day of July, for the Benefit of a Gentlewoman in Diſtreſs, there is to be

A CHARITY BALL,

at the large Dancing-Room in the Houſe of Richard Walker Vintner in the Advocate's Cloſe, countenanced by a Lady of Quality, and aſſiſted by ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, and where a very genteel Company is expected.

Tickets may be got at John's Coffee-houſe, and at Mr. Walker's, at half a Crown each.

To be expoſed to publick Roup and Sale, within the Parliament or New Seſſion houſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 1ſt Day of July next,

The Lands of *COLLIEHILL*, of 368 l. Scots of free yearly Rent, lying within the Pariſh of Bourty and Sheriffdom of Aberdeen. The Rental and Conditions of Sale may be ſeen at any Time before the Roup in the Hands of Matthew Brown one of the Depute-Clerks of Seſſion, and Clerk to the Proceſs of Sale of the ſaid Lands.

To be expoſed to judicial Roup and Sale, upon Thurſday the 10th Day of July next betwixt the Hours of 2 and 4 in the Afternoon, by Authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion houſe of Edinburgh,

The Lands, Barony and Eſtate of *CARDROSS*, Teinds, Parſonage and Vicarage of the ſame, and Superiorities and whole other Pertinents thereto belonging, lying within the Pariſhes of Port and Kippen, and Shire of Perth, holding Blanch of the Crown, and yielding of free yearly Rent about 4000 l. Scots. The Rental and Articles of Roup may be ſeen in the Hands of Alexander Pinlayſon one of the Depute-Clerks of Seſſion, and Clerk to the Proceſs of Sale of the ſaid Lands.

EDINBURGH: Printed for THOMAS RUDDIMAN and COMPANY, and ſold at the Printing-houſe in the Parliament-cloſe; where *Advertiſements* and *Subſcriptions* are taken in.